

City Improvements.

Within a week or two we have induced several of our friends, residents, to take a walk in the southern part of town, and a more surprised set of individuals, than they were, on examining the improvements, we have not seen. Our interest would lead us to advocate improvements in the north part of town. But we cannot withhold the need of praise from those who have such an interest in their own section. It is a general benefit to all, and deserves especial notice. Those who witnessed the improvements could scarcely recognize Pogue's crooked Run. In that neighborhood, the first thing that greets the eye, is the splendid and commodious depot building, some 300 feet in length, and now nearly roofed over. Although beautifully situated for show, we could not but regret that the directors had not looked a little further ahead, and established it at a point more beneficial to the company, and reader of approach to the public generally. Certain we are, the error will yet be discovered. But it is now established, and we are glad to trace the evidences increasing around us that we are to have a Railroad before long, at least in sight of town. We were particularly struck with the vast amount of important work done between the depot and town. A canal from near Virginia Avenue down Pogue's Run valley, 50 feet wide and 9 feet deep has been extended to the intersection of Meridian street. A new circle street has been opened and graded from the depot building, which terminates also with the canal at the junction of Meridian and Louisiana streets. At this point is a large and commodious new warehouse, standing solitary and alone, awaiting the completion of circle street, which we understand is to be laid with a private Railroad track, to connect with the depot.

We had supposed that this necessary connection between the town and the railroad depot had been made at the expense of the company; and that the canal, so necessary to the health and beauty of the town, had been made by our corporate authorities; at least, we supposed it would have been right; and we believe it would have been so constructed in almost any other city. Such, however, is not the case. The whole has been done by a few public spirited individuals, but few owners of Washington street property, west of Meridian street, paying a dollar. These men would not be without the improvements terminating on Meridian for thousands of dollars, and should therefore lend a helping hand. Another fine feature in this splendid improvement is, that the grade of the railroad track is sufficiently elevated to be easily extended to any part of town west of Meridian street, especially to the canal, where it is expected it will ultimately terminate. The canal, it is contemplated by the owners through which it passes, is to be ornamented with shade trees, and the banks gravelled and sodded. If so, the upper or north part of the town may bid adieu to the term "bariatric," for the South must become the "fashionable end." We learn, too, that the canal can be extended down the creek to South street, and thence with South street to the Central Canal, at the small expense of about \$1000. The Central Canal is said to be only one foot higher than the Pogue's Run Canal. If this is so, can it be possible that our enterprising friends, Messrs. Carles, West, Langdale, Underhill, Bark, Patterson and others will long pay out the enormous sums they must pay annually for hauling to the depot. This connection, it seems to us, would save to these manufacturers in one year more than the cost in connecting with the Railroad.

Our town Council too, are showing their good works, and redeeming themselves from the charge of spending the public money in cleaning out gutters to be filled again, turning up alleys while our principal streets are many of them left in a state of nature, deep in mud, and ornamented with dog kennel! They are erecting good substantial buildings and grading our principal southern avenues in a permanent manner. To be sure, the heavy grading doing and done on Pennsylvania and Delaware streets, like Circle street and Pogue's Run Canal, is done by individuals, for which they deserve much praise. But it is no more than just, that some portion of such general improvements should be borne by others not a little benefited, especially, as without them, the depot would be in wet seasons, be almost unapproachable.

Our streets are now crowded with wagons. What will it be when the business of 40 miles circumference is done here? Are our merchants aware that to do business as it will soon have to be done here, they must have warehouses for the reception of their produce? It is strange that no efforts are making to be prepared for business. At least a dozen warehouses should go up this season, to say nothing of pork or slaughter houses, &c. However, if citizens will not avail themselves of the advantages they possess, others will soon be amongst us who will.

We say to business men and capitalists abroad, visit Indianapolis, and you will find it affording more openings than any town at this time. Now is the very time to make advantageous locations here, or we mistake the signs of the times very much.

We may again notice some other important improvements progressing.

As a strong reason in favor of making an armistice after the battles at Monterey, the Mexican General, Ampudia, stated to General Taylor that commissioners had been appointed by the Mexican government to make peace, and that they had proceeded to Washington for that purpose. Of course the statement was false; but the Mexicans, high or low, are full of treachery and duplicity. They can never safely be believed or trusted, being as dishonorable as they are cruel and cowardly.

OLD FELLOWS.—It may interest some of our readers as connected with this institution to learn that the Grand Lodge of the United States, at its late session, extended the term of officers of Lodges from three to six months. The change is to take place from and after January next; and the new terms are to commence on the first meetings of January and July.

The New Albany Bulletin states that Lieut. Gov. Gardner, of New York, has declined the nomination of the Democratic party for re-election. It is not true. He declines the nomination of the Anti-Renters only, while Young, the whig candidate for Governor, accepts the nomination of that faction as their candidate for Governor.

THANKSGIVING will be observed in the following States on the 29th of November, viz: New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana and Michigan.

The Columbus Gazette says, Lieut. H. H. Barbour, has returned "from the war." He is on his way east after his family. He is well, and expects to be at Indianapolis by the first of December, to fill his seat in the Senate.

INDEPENDENT TREASURY LAW.—We publish to-day the official copy of the Sub-treasury law, as it is called. Those who desire to understand the real nature of the law will not fail to read it attentively.

Lieut. Gov. PARIS C. DUNNING arrived at New Albany on the 25th ult. on his way to Monroe county.

An Anthracite Coal mine has been discovered at Valley Falls, R. I., and will be immediately opened.

The Indianapolis State Sentinel.

Published every Thursday.

INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER 5, 1846.

[Volume VI: Number 20.]

Another Representative Dead.

The New Albany Daily Bulletin of Oct. 26th, says: "Lieut. ROGERS, who has just arrived from camp Belmont, informs us that L. ELLER, the member elected to the Legislature from Monroe county, died at Brasos St. Jago, on the 4th inst. Seven officers, of Captain Sluss's company, arrived here last evening, on their way homeward. Many recent deaths have occurred, and much sickness yet exists, but it is believed to be abating. These gentlemen left on the 4th."

Congressional Globe.

We would call especial attention to the advertisement of BLAIR & RIVES, for these standard and excellent publications, the Congressional Globe and Appendix. They are now much superior to what they have been before, at least so far as the mechanical execution is concerned, being printed on entire new type and stereotyped. We will receive subscriptions for either, and forward without charge. Call and see specimens.

THE MAILS.—Speaking on the subject of Mail failures, and alluding to our complaints of the post office at Columbus, Ohio, the "Blade," printed at Rising Sun, on the Ohio river, remarks:

"There is evidently something wrong at the Columbus office. More than one half of the eastern papers received at the post office in this place, have the Indianapolis post mark on them. If they were put up as they should be, the papers that would leave Columbus in the morning, would reach here about 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the same day; but as they are, papers are not unfrequently from a week to ten days on their way from Columbus to this place."

When we used to go to school, boys were required to study a something called Geography; such requirements, we think, could never have been made of the clerks in the Columbus, Ohio, Post office.

While talking of the mails, we will state that the Sentinel of Oct. 3, and the same paper of Oct. 17, reached us in the same mail. Some of the Postmasters between this place and Indianapolis must wipe their spectacles."

The State Sentinel says that one Druggist at Indianapolis, Mr. Craighead, has sold this year one thousand ounces of Quinine. The people around there had better move up this way into a healthy country.—So, Bend Register.

We didn't mean to have it understood that "the people around here" had taken all those thousand ounces; though Craighead is such a first rate fellow (bating his whiggism) that many people feel inclined to take medicine just for his benefit alone! A good deal of the quinine mentioned went northwardly, and more would have gone had he had it, for the folks in some places in that quarter were put on "short allowance" by the druggists, to our own knowledge.

MEDICINES IN THE WEST.—A friend travelling in the West, says the New Haven Register, writes us: "A fellow passenger on this boat is a sharp Yankee who has lived in Illinois about three years, and keeps a grocery about sixty miles from Chicago, in the fever country. He has been sent to replenish his stock, and one item of his receipt is, twelve pounds of Calomel! He says the people there will have it, and the grocers must keep it. They administer it by the teaspoonful. We should think twelve pounds of calomel in one year, would depopulate half the State, and yet this is only the stock of one grocery store for six months!"

After the editor of the Register had lived in the West a year or so, he would get used to a fact which surprises him so much. Without calomel and quinine, nine-tenths of our doctors would be thrown out of business.

POISONING.—The St. Louis Union, of Oct. 9th, says: Two singular cases of poisoning occurred in this city last evening. A lad, passing along the streets, picked up a cigar, and smoked it, and then handed it to a man walking with him. Both became stupid and sick. The physician called in, pronounced the cause poison. The boy died. This is, says the Union, probably a new method of committing murder for the purposes of robbery.

DEATH BY DRUG.—The Montpelier (Vt.) Journal announces the death of Dr. William Cullen Warner, representative of the town of Bristol, aged forty-two years. By a grievous mistake, Dr. Warner took a large dose of strychnine, which, in spite of the immediate services of a physician, resulted in death in the space of ten minutes.

CHAPMAN, the man of "crowing" notoriety, in a recent number of his paper, the Indiana Sentinel, thus "crows" in advance over the Pennsylvania and Ohio elections:—

"The elections in Ohio and Pennsylvania were made on Tuesday (yesterday). We calculate to hear some thunder as the returns come in; and we calculate also it will be ours."

Wonder what Chapman thought of the "thunder" when it did come!—*Albany Etc. Journal.* Not much, friend Weed. Now wait a little, till our hearing improves.

STOVES.—We have made a fair trial of one of Green's patent cooking stoves, and have no hesitation in pronouncing it the best of four kinds that we have used. We consider it decidedly a superior article, operating free, and with a smaller quantity of wood for the work done, than any other. They are for sale at Wainwright's, who has also a large variety of other patterns. See advertisements.

The Secretary of the Treasury has given notice in the Union, that the department will issue \$3,000,000 of Treasury notes, bearing 5-2-5 per cent. interest per annum, payable to the order of persons depositing specie therefor in sums of not less than 1000 dollars. These notes will be received for all public dues, as well before as after maturity.

The Cincinnati Advertiser says the Whig majority in the Ohio House of Representatives will be only four. The Whig majority in the Legislature has thus been narrowed down to so small a point, that our opponents there feel no disposition to crow over the result.

It is stated that a mine of rich silver ore has been discovered on the Patocub, in Dubois county, Ia., and that a company are about working it.

Lost, a small sized dog key, a little crooked. The finder will confer a favor by leaving it at this office.

There is no truth in the report of the Pennsylvania volunteers being called out—at least it is not officially known at Harrisburg; and a similar report in relation to the Louisiana volunteers has not been confirmed.

Gen. Worth is a Massachusetts man, and was born at Martha's Vineyard. He is a brave and worthy officer.

The Authorities of Columbus (Ga.) have appealed to the public for aid. The late fire, it is said, destroyed one-fifth of the city.

The New York pressmen are about to hold a mass meeting to resist the extortioners. They are now obliged to make shirts for four cents apiece!

The Foreign Market for Breadstuffs.

The following excellent article from the Baltimore Sun—a neutral paper, conducted with great enterprise, tact and ability—on the advantage of a FOREIGN MARKET FOR OUR BREADSTUFFS, cannot but prove highly interesting to our readers, at this time:

"One remarks that our breadstuffs are as a fact universally admitted, that a foreign market for our breadstuffs is a good and desirable thing. The opposition on this subject, while it refuses to control the above fact, is nevertheless quite peculiar. It is held in the first place that no market can, under any circumstances, grow up for American produce in England, until the next place it is contended that if any demand should exist, it will be on a very limited extent, or that it will be only a temporary thing. Finally, the cause of whatever demand may exist now, henceforth and forever, is to be a debatable point, a great political question, of vital importance to success in partisan warfare. The latter being an affair with regard to which we entertain no concern, apart from the truth, we leave it to those who are in the opinion expressed in our remarks of the other day. It is put forth from sundry and distinguished sources, that we shall be disappointed in the anticipation of any extended market for our breadstuffs and general produce, and that the repeal of the British corn laws will be of no benefit to our agriculturists. This, leaving out of consideration the present fact, directly controverting the point, we deny. We believe, on the contrary, that the foreign demand from the continent of Europe and Great Britain, will, in a very few years, greatly exceed the calculations of very liberal expectations on this subject."

It has been apparent for several years past, that the population of Europe is seriously in advance of the natural sources of supply of food; that multitudes in all of the European countries, in some more than others, are very insufficiently fed, and that many millions sustain life, throughout a great portion of their existence, upon inferior and unusual vegetable products. We have little doubt but the lack doubling of the population of Europe, has led to an entire increase, over and above the sufficient and wholesome animal and vegetable produce of the whole land."

The evidences in favor of this proposition are painful but irresistible; the days of "merrie England" are numbered with the past, yet they were of the last century; they have faded, and all the splendid achievements of science and art which have adorned the present century, and why? Simply because the last doubling of the population, the fearful excess of demand for the support of human life has been coming on. Look at the growth of London, Liverpool, &c., and almost every town and village in England since the year 1800, when the natural increase was perhaps about equivalent to the supply. Let us reflect upon the devices resorted to to put off some sensible yet intangible evil; how uneasy has been the condition of the nobility and the gentry in consequence of the murders and deeds of discontent throughout the land; how has parliament devised plans and means to appease the public voice—the public appetite, we might say, the public demand for food, and the introduction of corn meal, will of themselves produce a market and encourage a demand; a natural demand that will be equal at least to one third of the entire produce of that country. But this is not all; the steady increase of population which necessarily be, through all time hereafter, constantly extending more and more beyond the amount of the supply, will establish a permanent and regularly increasing demand upon the United States.

A brief glance at some of the statistics of England, for an example, will illustrate our meaning. The population of England was in 1801, in round numbers, 8,300,000; in 1811, it was 9,550,000; in 1821, it was 11,250,000; in 1831, it was 13,100,000; thus exhibiting an average increase for every ten years of about 16 per cent; calculating therefore at the same ratio of progress, the population in 1841 was about 15,000,000; and now, in 1846, it is about sixteen millions, (16,000,000). From 1700, when the population was between four and five millions, to 1800, embracing the whole century, the population was doubled; and now, while from 1800 to 1846, embracing only half a century, the population will be doubled again. If from the same data we are at liberty to infer, that in twenty-five years the population will be doubled again, it will amount to 32,000,000; and how, let us enquire, is this additional 16,000,000 to be fed? And as the work is in progress, how are we to meet the demand for food, and thousands per annum to be fed, if not from foreign countries, when an average crop of grain per annum from their own soil is even now far too little for them?

England contains about 32,000,000 of acres, of which only about 6,000,000 of acres are uncultivated. Nearly the whole of this uncultivated land is mountain, heath, marsh, moor and waste land; but a very small portion, if any, capable of cultivation, now lying idle. How then shall England feed her own people? Even the increased demand for animal food will materially reduce the grain lands, and soon leave her dependent upon other nations for one half of her daily bread. These facts are alike applicable to Scotland, Ireland and Wales, with some slight diversity of proportion; and on the continent of Europe we find data, though of a different character, yet exhibiting similar consequences. We may, therefore, rationally infer, that the United States must therefore be an important source of supply for the grain market of Great Britain.

Good News for Farmers.—The news by the Caledonia announcing a rise of 2s. or 3s. per quarter upon wheat in England, and a corresponding increase at all the leading points on the Baltic, had a bounding effect on prices at New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and other places. Prices increased to the extent of 75 cents per barrel on flour and 20 cents on wheat; but the market is unsettled, buyers cautious, and at the very latest dates the tendency was a little downward comparatively. The permanent rise will be something, but how much is uncertain. We take the following from the reports of the New York Journal of Commerce:

October 22, 24 p. m.—Flour, 8,000 bbls. Genesee at \$6.25; 1000 Brooklyn City at \$6.37; Southern held at \$6.25. Wheat—5000 bu Ohio mixed at 125; for Genesee, 130c is bid.

October 23, 24 p. m.—Flour all aback; sales 1000 bbls. Genesee at \$6.12, 1000 bbls at \$5, and then both parties hesitated. Wheat—sample plenty, but no sales. Rye, 7000 bu at \$5. Corn, yellow Northern and Jersey 75 a 80c, while 77 a 80c, and 32 a 36c. Barley 62 a 63c. Indian meal is held at \$4.25 bbl.

At Philadelphia, on the 22d, buyers were freely offering \$5.50, an advance of 50 cents per barrel for Pennsylvania brands, at which holders firmly refused to sell. The price of grain also advanced under the news. Sales of prime red wheat at 121 cents a 124 cents per bushel were made, which is an advance of 19 cents per bushel on previous sales; the supply good, and the demand active. Sales of prime yellow corn were made at 70 a 73 cents per bushel; oats 31; no change in rye.

At Baltimore, a sale of Howard street flour was made at 5.50—an advance of 50 cents in one day. City mills were held at \$5, an advance on the price of the previous day of 87c. No sales.

At Buffalo, Ohio and Illinois wheat immediately rose to from 90 a 92c; flour from \$5.00 a \$5.25, corn 60 cts. per bushel, and large sales were made at these rates. Freight to Albany 90 cents.

So much for free trade, which the Whigs abominate so much, and so much for their assertions that the abrogation of the British corn laws would do us no good!

Latest from Santa Fe.

The St. Louis Daily Union of the 24th gives news from Santa Fe as late as the 17th ult. Gen. Kearney had returned from the south, after a very successful tour. The inhabitants all greeted the stars and stripes, and none but the wealthy hinted dissatisfaction at his presence; but the lower and middle classes hailed the General as their liberator and friend.

Orders had been issued to have the dragoons and one hundred of Captain Fischer's company in readiness to march to California by the 25th of last month; at which time the Mormons were expected to arrive. Gen. Kearney would command the expedition in person.

The express met the Mormons, under command of Lieut. Smith, 1st dragoons, with the ordinance and artillery, on the Cimaron; Col. Thompson, with a detachment of dragoons, at Cottonwood Fork; Capt. Enos and Lieut. Dyar, of the Ordnance Department, at Council Grove.

By return train of wagons from Bent's Fort, which arrived at Fort Leavenworth on the 14th inst., Dr. Sanderson, surgeon of the Mormon battalion, writes from the Crossing of the Arkansas, that had not Dr. A. J. Smith, of the 1st dragoons, arrived to assume the command, these people would never have crossed the plains; that they were the most imbecile set of men he had ever met with. (This differs materially from the statement of our own correspondent, and is probably tainted with prejudice.) A great many of the Mormons were sick, but none had died. The man who killed Daniel Grob, a teamster, at Council Grove, had fled.

LATE FROM YUCATAN.—Campeche papers to the 15th of September have been received.

The appointment of Sr. D. Miguel Barbachano, President of the Republic, to the seat in Santa Anna's cabinet, as Secretary of State, is spoken of.

The evidences of the public feeling are decidedly in favor of re-annexation to the Mexican government, provided always that their demands are complied with, in having the treaty of 1836 carried into effect.

The report of the assistance rendered to the Mexicans by the Yucatanese is true. Powder and military stores of all kinds are shipped to Yucatan, and thence re-shipped to Mexico under Yucatanese colors, no duty being demanded.

Incidents, &c., of the War.

CAPTAIN RANDOLPH RIDGELY who distinguished himself so much in the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, was again conspicuous at Monterey. Having found a twelve pounder in one of the forts taken from the Mexicans, he erected a platform for it in the fort, and turned it upon the enemy with the most destructive effect. Captain Ridgely, after pointing the gun in the direction of the enemy, mounted the platform with a spy-glass and watch the effect of each ball, and manifested the greatest enthusiasm and delight when his shot told well among the enemy. Capt. R. is said to have no superior as an artist in the army.

GEN. TAYLOR had his horse shot under him after returning the town. He continued dismounted for the remainder of the day's fight, exposed to the hottest fire from the house tops and the heads of streets.

COL. HAYS—There was one instance of personal conflict which might recall to mind the days of chivalry. Col. Hays, of the 1st Texas mounted regiment, encountered a Mexican of the same rank, and a fierce contest ensued. The Mexican, armed, besides other weapons, with a lance, rushed towards his antagonist with his ugly weapon. Hays, by a quick movement of his fine horse, avoided the blow, turned, as his adversary passed, and shot him dead. This encounter was so exciting, that the Americans fighting around him almost forgot their own labors and dangers in their intense interest for the triumph of Col. Hays.

THE TEXAN RANGERS are fortunate in the possession of good officers. Hays is celebrated for his coolness and courage, qualities which eminently distinguished him while protecting the Texas frontiers from the incursions of the Comanches. Walker, the Lieutenant-Colonel, is well known to every body as the Captain Walker of the first part of the campaign. Chevalier, the Major, is scarcely less celebrated, having gone out alone about a year since to the Rio Grande to gain information of the Mexicans. On his return he suddenly fell in with a company of Mexican cavalry. Chevalier had lost his horse, and was on foot. The captain of the party rode up to him and ordered him to surrender. The Major very coolly drew a pistol, and presenting it at his head, made him swear upon the cross that he would order his men to keep back and permit him to proceed; and in this way he reached the Texas settlements.

THE WAR.—The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, under date of October 21st, writes as follows:

"The original plan of operations in Mexico has been lately modified. The plan at first adopted would have divided and weakened our forces. That plan was probably agreed upon at a time when it was supposed that the Mexicans would make no show of opposition to the invasion. It has since been urged on us, as a corrective to concentrate all the forces upon one object, and it is asserted to-day, that these necessary changes have been made in the original plan."

It now appears that General Wool is to join Gen. Taylor at Saltillo, moving by way of Cohahuila, and leaving a garrison there; and that General Kearney is to march to the same point by way of Chihuahua, a feebly long march.

General Patterson, with a large force, is to be transported to Tampico, and means of transportation have already been prepared. His force will, if found necessary, be ordered to unite with Taylor's at San Luis Potosi; and, if not, may be employed in a contemplated attack on Vera Cruz.

If this is the plan, it is a sensible one; and it will prevent the danger, too apparent, of the utter sacrifice of Taylor's command. After allowing for all the troops left at Tampico, Saltillo, Monterey, Chihuahua, Santa Fe, &c., General Taylor will thus be enabled to meet Santa Anna at San Luis with a force of seventeen thousand men.

DIVISION OF GEN. WOOL.—The Victoria Advocate of the 1st inst. says that the General Wool sent his advance, consisting of about 1500 men, on Saturday last, towards Chihuahua, intending to follow with the balance of his division in the course of a few days.

LIEUT. E. R. PRICE—His MELANCHOLY FATE.—Intelligence was received at Natchez, on the 12th inst., of the fate of Lieut. Ezra R. Price, who, in company with two other U. S. volunteers, had left Camargo some weeks since to join the command of General Taylor during his advance to Monterey. The informant states that the bodies of Mr. Price and his two companions, were found lying in the grass some distance from the river, having been driven from Camargo by the Mexicans, and killed by bullets. The bodies of seventeen Mexican soldiers were lying scattered around them. Mr. Price was the brother-in-law of Lewis Saunders, Jr., of Natchez, and was associated with him in the practice of law. When the requisition was made upon the State of Louisiana for volunteers, he enlisted himself in the "Sharpshooters," and was elected 2d Lieutenant of the company. Upon the disbanding of the Louisiana volunteers, he determined still to devote himself to the cause of his country, and proceeded to Camargo for that purpose, meeting with the above untimely fate. As he and his two companions were armed with revolving pistols, it is supposed they must have killed the seventeen Mexicans in a most desperate encounter.

Thomas Breese, Esq., Purser of the U. S. Navy, (who was attached to the personal staff of Com. Perry in the combat on Lake Erie, and assisted in firing the last gun on board the Lawrence,) died at Cambridge, Mass., on the 11th inst.

Religious Intelligence.

Appointments of the preachers in the Indiana Conference in the Methodist Episcopal Church for the year 1846-7, held at Connersville, Indiana, commencing Oct. 7, and closing its session Oct. 12, at 10 o'clock, p. m.

BROOKVILLE DISTRICT.—L. W. Berry, P. E. Brookville circuit, J. Tarkenton, Thomas C. Crawford, Fairfield circuit, B. S. Robinson, Liberty circuit, J. C. Myers, Jas. Mitchell; Brownsville circuit, J. W. Sullivan; Abington circuit, T. Williams; Connersville circuit, W. Turrell, E. H. Saline; Laurel circuit, James Hays; Fayetteville circuit, John Koster; Millersburg circuit, H. Hays, J. S. Winchester.

LAURENSBURGH DISTRICT.—E. G. Wood, P. E. Laurensburgh station, A. Eddy; Elizabethtown circuit, J. Brown; Manchester station, J. Havens; Wilmington station, M. Miller, one to be supplied; Milan circuit, J. Whitman; Versailles mission, B. T. Griffith; Hartford circuit, E. Rutledge; Rising Sun station, H. J. Darbin; Patriot circuit, James Jones; Liberty circuit, T. M. Eddy; E. T. Taffy.

MAZESBURGH DISTRICT.—John Miller, P. E. Wesley Chapel and Walnut street, W. C. Smith; Third street station, W. Malick; Canaan circuit, James Crawford; J. W. Jackson; Walnut street, E. H. Curry; Fern mission, J. Crawford; Paris circuit, E. W. Mahoney; Lexington circuit, Wm. McGinnis, C. C. Holliday; New Washington circuit, S. P. Crawford; Vienna mission, B. F. Gray; Brownsville circuit, L. M. Reeves; Columbus circuit, A. Hussey.

NEW ALBY DISTRICT.—John Koster, P. E. Wesley Chapel station, F. C. Holliday; Centenary station, A. Wiley; Jeffersonville station, W. Prescott; Uica circuit, E. J. Whitman; Charleston circuit, J. A. Brown; New Philadelphia station, J. Havens; Selma circuit, Hill; Greenville, Wm. Snyder, C. H. Kelley; Frederickburg circuit, E. L. Kemp; Corydon circuit, S. H. Rawson; W. Coulter; Elizabeth circuit, E. W. Caldwell.

EVANESVILLE DISTRICT.—John Koster, P. E. Evansville station, G. C. Beck; Mount Vernon circuit, T. J. Ryan; New Harmony circuit, F. A. Hester; Cynthiana circuit, L. Forbes; Princeton circuit, E. McElroy, N. K. Fowler; Rockport circuit, W. T. M. Eddy; Robinson circuit, J. A. Wilkinson; Lianville mission, James Noble; Rose circuit, G. W. Walker; Laurensburgh mission, William Butt; Jasper mission, Thomas Ray; Petersburg, J. W. Julian.

VINCENNES DISTRICT.—G. H. McLaughlin; Wilson Creek mission, A. C. Nesbitt; Washington circuit, J. Miller, N. Shumate; Carlisle circuit, E. V. Long; New Lebanon circuit, J. R. Williams; W. Stevenson; Princeton circuit, E. C. Jones, D. Williams; Scotland mission, E. Oldham; Lexington circuit, S. Ravenscroft; Bowling Green circuit, E. W. Burroughs; Putnamville circuit, J. Talburt; Gosport circuit, A. Beck; Spencer circuit, A. Beck.

INDIANAPOLIS DISTRICT.—E. R. Ames, P. E. Central Charge, Wm. V. Daniel; Western Charge, W. Dorsey; Burlington circuit, E. Lathrop; Rushville circuit, T. H. Barker; New Albany circuit, J. H. Hays; Indianapolis circuit, J. S. Kelley, C. Curran; Edinburgh circuit, P. I. Bewick; Shelbyville circuit, Seth Smith, A. H. Shaffer; Franklin circuit, L. Havens; Pleasant View mission, James Corwin.

HOOSIER DISTRICT.—Dr. J. H. Robinson, P. E. Bloomington station, W. Morrow; Springfield circuit, D. McInnis; Bedford circuit, J. V. R. Miller; Orleans circuit, S. Hicks; Pauli circuit, W. Ames; Leona circuit, J. W. Dole; Leesville circuit, F. S. Shulton; Nashville circuit, J. W. Dole; Leesville circuit, S. D. Hays; Nashville circuit, J. S. Clifton; Martinsville circuit, C. Hensley, S. Tincher; White Creek mission, C. B. Jones.

O. H. P. Ash, transferred to Northern Indiana Conference and station of Coffeyville.

Shary University.—M. Simpson, President, Cyrus Nutt, Prof. of Greek Language, Isaac Owen, General Agent, and Wm. M. Daily, Special Agent.

The next session of the Indiana Conference is to be held at Evansville, commencing October 6, 1847.

THE AMERICAN ARMY.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati Chronicle, who was with General Taylor at Camargo, gives quite an interesting account of the state of the army of the United States in Mexico. He estimates the invading army under Gen. Taylor, or the army of Monterey, at amount to 6,640 men, half regulars and half volunteers, thus:

Butler's Division.	
1st reg Ohio vls.—Col. Mitchell	Hamer's 540
1st reg Ky. do.—Col. Emory	brigade 540
1st reg Tenn. do.—Col. Campbell	brigade 540
Mississippi vls.—Col. Davis	Quimman's 490
Balt. batt'n.—Watson—2,710	brigade 600
Total 1,700	
Wright's Division.	
Col. P. Smith's regt. regular troops	500
Parts of 6th and other infantry regiments	1,080
and dragoons	1,080
Two companies McCullough's and Gillespie's Texas rangers	120
Whole number—Wright's in advance—1,700	
Teig's Division.	
Texas mounted men—Col. Hays	500
May's dragoons, four companies	250
Rogley and Duncan's flying artillery	100
Webster's artillery (15 and a 10-inch mortar)	100
Parts of several infantry regiments, and of artillery armed as infantry—2,30	1,320
Total 6,640	

There are at Camargo, he says, 2,100 men; at Matamoros, 1,100, between Matamoros and the mouth of the Bravo 3,000; at Point Isabel 120; at Corpus Christi 700 sick and inefficient; at Matamoros in hospital 700; troops of all sorts, from Camargo to Brazos, under Major Gen. Patterson, and Brigadiers Marshall, Pillow, Lane and Shields, 9,170—making, with the army of Monterey, 15,810.

Gen. Wool has under his command, to advance on Chihuahua, 4,000.

Gen. Kearney has at Santa Fe 2,700